

## CHIKAKO SHISHIKURA

JULY 20, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. CHELF, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1911]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1911) for the relief of Chikako Shishikura Kawata, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Chikako Shishikura, the Japanese fiancée of Henry S. Kawata, an honorably discharged veteran of World War II and a United States citizen, and that the said Chikako Shishikura shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Chikako Shishikura is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Henry S. Kawata, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within three months after the entry of the said Chikako Shishikura, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within three months after the entry of the said Chikako Shishikura, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Chikako Shishikura as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill for the relief of Chikako Shishikura.

## PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill, as amended, is to facilitate the admission into the United States of the Japanese fiancée of a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II. The bill is amended in accordance with established precedents.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Mr. Angell, the author of this bill, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and urged the enactment of this legislation, testifying as follows:

My bill, H. R. 1911, was introduced in behalf of the wife of Henry S. Kawata, who is an American citizen of Japanese descent whose home is in Portland, Oreg., in my congressional district.

Mr. Kawata served in World War II from September 26, 1946, until he received his honorable discharge on August 26, 1949. While in the service overseas he became acquainted with Miss Chikako Shishikura and on July 10, 1948, with the consent of his parents as well as hers, they were married under Japanese law, with Mr. Chiaki Shishikura and Mr. Ryokubei Aizawa as family representative and witness. Evidence of Mr. Kawata's service, honorable discharge, and marriage have all been submitted to the committee as well as letters attesting to the fine character and integrity of both himself and his wife.

The parents of Mr. Kawata have been in this country for 37 years and the Kawata family, according to my information, is a typical diligent Japanese-American family group. They are industrious and this young veteran and his father own a hotel at 133 Southwest Park Avenue in Portland. A member of my Portland staff has personally contacted them and it is our concerted opinion and belief that they are not only thrifty but loyal to our country and so far as I am able to ascertain there is no reason why Chikako Shishikura Kawata should not be permitted to come to the United States.

I am hopeful that the committee may take this bill up for consideration on the basis of evidence submitted and that it may be reported favorably and passed by the House at an early date.

In addition, Mr. Angell submitted the following documentary evidence in support of this bill:

*To Whom It May Concern:*

On September 27, 1946, I enlisted one and a half years in the United States Army. Upon completing my basic training at Fort Lewis, Wash., and at Eighth Army training center at Atsugi Air Base in Japan, I was assigned to Five Hundred and Thirty-sixth Engineer Maintenance Company, Tokorozawa, Japan. Making acquaintance with other niseis from Hawaii, we were soon planning our trips to various scenic places around the Tokyo area.

I first met Miss Chikako Shishikura in June 1947, through my friends and their fiancées, who are now their wives, when we went on a trip to Toshima Park. After several engagements with Chikako, and being able to speak Japanese, I soon got well acquainted with Chikako.

In March 1948, I extended my oversea duty another one and a half years hoping that an act permitting admission of alien spouse to America would come into effect.

On June 10, 1948, with my parents' consent and Mr. and Mrs. Shishikura's permission, we were married in Japanese custom at Chikako's home, with Mr. Chiaki Shishikura and Mr. Ryokubei Aizawa as family representative and witness. A Japanese marriage not being recognized, I consulted the chaplain and with my company commander, but, unable to do anything, I came back to Portland, Oreg., to further my education so that if and when Chikako was able to come here, I'd be able to support her. I will complete my course in refrigeration and air conditioning in March 1951.

I have two older brothers, who are veterans of the last war, and a sister.

My sister Grace is married and at the present time is employed by the civil service working at Fifth Army Headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

My brother Yosh is attending University of Oregon and is studying business administration.

My oldest brother Kaz is married and is a graduate of Oregon State College with a degree of M. A. in engineering. He has been one of the four selected throughout the United States to go to India as missionary, to teach the people the Christian way of life, democracy, and to put forth what he has learned at school as engineer. At the present time he is studying at Hartford, Conn., sponsored by the Methodist, Quaker, and Presbyterian Churches for the missionary.

My mother and father have been living in the United States for the past 36 years, and I am sure that with mother's and father's help we can teach Chikako the American ways of living.

About 2 years ago, my parents purchased a 37-room hotel in which all of my savings went into. Due to the last war and being interned in war relocation camp, we lost considerable amount of money. October 1, 1950, we completed the last payment on our mortgage. Since we are out of debts now, I am sure that our monthly income plus what we have in our savings will see all of us through.

At the present time, our hotel has an average monthly income of approximately \$450. My mother has an income of \$105. And myself, \$75 subsistence payment, or total of \$630 a month.

At the present time we have a saving amounting to \$2,000 at the bank in savings account and in check account. I also have a 20-year endowment plan which amounts to \$2,000 when fully mature. In case of accidental death, my beneficiary will receive double indemnity, or in case of permanent disability, a benefit has been provided.

Since I am completing the course in refrigeration and air conditioning on March 22, 1951, and if and when this bill is passed, I will be out of school by then, therefore my income will be at least two to three times the amount of the subsistence payment.

I hope that the brief history which I have prepared will enable Chikako to come here to America. If there should be any information which I have not covered, I will do anything so that we might be united again.

The statements written above are true to the best of my knowledge and to my opinion.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY S. KAWATA.

---

ST. LUKE'S INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER,  
Tokyo, July 21, 1950.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

This is to certify that Miss Chikako Shishikura of 111 Kaname-cho, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture, examined by me, and found to be in good physical and mental condition.

Chest X-ray taken on July 18, 1950, is essentially negative. Blood Wassermann taken on July 18, 1950, is also negative.

She is not suffering from any contagious, chronic, or incurable disease of a pernicious character.

G. KIMURA, M. D.

---

MULTNOMAH COLLEGE,  
Portland, Oreg., July 21, 1950.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

This is to certify that Henry S. Kawata has been a student in the Multnomah College Refrigeration School since September 12, 1949, pursuing a course in basic refrigeration and air conditioning.

During Mr. Kawata's time as a student he has proved a very punctual and studious young man. The nature of his work as a student indicates that his character is stable and that he has a high degree of integrity.

(Signed) ALBERT R. BISHOP,  
Director, Radio and Refrigeration.

PORTLAND, OREG., August 4, 1950.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

I have known Henry Shigemi Kawata for the past 12 years. Through these years he has proven to me as being a very faithful friend. I can remember going to school with him, scouting with him, and participating in the various athletics, in which Henry has shown intelligence and leadership. His showmanship and sportsmanship attitudes were evident in the classrooms as well as on the field.

Henry Kawata is now studying to further his education at the Multnomah College of Refrigeration. With his mature mind and stable background, I am sure that when the situation on hand is meted, he will fulfill his anxious waiting and carry on in the American way of life.

The above statements, I, H. Iuishi, have given as a characterization on the subject, Henry Shigemi Kawata is truthful to the best of my knowledge.

Yours truly,

H. OUSHI.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a notary public for Oregon, at Portland, Oreg., August 4, 1950.

RALPH R. SOWERS,  
Notary Public for Oregon.

My commission expires August 26, 1950.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 10, 1950.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

Of my service with the army of occupation in Japan from January 1947 to July 1949, I have known Miss Chikako Shishikura for approximately 24 months. I met Miss Shishikura through her fiancé, and my very good friend, Mr. Henry S. Kawata. Mr. Kawata and I had grown to be fast friends from war relocation centers and through our service in the Army together. Being in constant company of Mr. Kawata, I met Miss Shishikura often. Since also my wife and Miss Shishikura are high-school friends, I can confidently say that I know Miss Shishikura well.

She is an honest and sincere girl with an acute sense of humor. Combining intelligence and charm, she compels respect from all who meet her. She is a girl of high moral character and with high ideals comparable to American women. Thoughtfulness and perseverance are also her marked characteristics.

I vouch not only for Miss Shishikura but also for Mr. Kawata. Being both mature and intelligent in addition to having forceful initiative, Mr. Kawata together with Miss Shishikura deserve a chance in contributing to our American way of life.

I heartily endorse this special request that they be reunited and fervently hope that this request will be fulfilled in the very near future.

This is true and to the best of my knowledge.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE MORITA.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
County of Cook, ss:

Claude Morita, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says that the above letter of recommendation was written by him freely of his own accord and the facts therein stated are true to the best of his knowledge and opinion.

CLAUDE MORITA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July 1950.

JIRO YAMAGUCHI,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires April 11, 1951.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 12, 1950.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

During my tour of duty with the occupation forces in Japan from December 1946 to March 1948, I met Miss Chikako Shishikura and have known her for approximately 9 months. I met Miss Shishikura through my friend Mr. Henry S. Kawata. Mr. Kawata and I had been together from basic training and, consequently, I was well acquainted with both Mr. Kawata and Miss Shishikura.

Miss Shishikura is a very intelligent and sincere woman. She has, definitely, a high moral character. Integrity of the highest degree is another of her many favorable characteristics.

I earnestly recommend that permission be granted so that Miss Shishikura and Mr. Kawata may be reunited in the very near future.

Very sincerely,

KEIJI ITO.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

*County of Cook, ss:*

I, Jiro Yamaguchi, a notary public in and for the State aforesaid do hereby certify that Keiji Ito, personally known to me to be the same person subscribed to the affidavit and letter above, appeared before me this 13th day of July 1950 and acknowledged that he signed said letter as his free act and that the statements made therein were true.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 13th day of July 1950.

[SEAL]

JIRO YAMAGUCHI.

My commission expires April 11, 1951.

Upon consideration of all the facts in this case, and in view of the fact that similar legislation has been enacted on numerous occasions, the committee is of the opinion that H. R. 1911, as amended, should be enacted and it accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.

○

Chinese, 1910-1915

The first of these was the substitution of the Chinese for the Japanese in the Manchurian market. In 1910 the Japanese had a monopoly of the Manchurian market for Japanese goods. This monopoly was broken by the Chinese in 1911, when they began to export goods to Manchuria. The Chinese goods were sold at a lower price than the Japanese goods, and they were of a better quality. This led to a rapid increase in the Chinese market share in Manchuria. By 1915 the Chinese had a 50% share of the Manchurian market for Japanese goods.

The second of these was the substitution of the Chinese for the Japanese in the Korean market. In 1910 the Japanese had a monopoly of the Korean market for Japanese goods. This monopoly was broken by the Chinese in 1911, when they began to export goods to Korea. The Chinese goods were sold at a lower price than the Japanese goods, and they were of a better quality. This led to a rapid increase in the Chinese market share in Korea. By 1915 the Chinese had a 50% share of the Korean market for Japanese goods.

The third of these was the substitution of the Chinese for the Japanese in the Chinese market. In 1910 the Japanese had a monopoly of the Chinese market for Japanese goods. This monopoly was broken by the Chinese in 1911, when they began to export goods to China. The Chinese goods were sold at a lower price than the Japanese goods, and they were of a better quality. This led to a rapid increase in the Chinese market share in China. By 1915 the Chinese had a 50% share of the Chinese market for Japanese goods.